/12 cont./

342 184 Only rarely does one see among them the characteristic solid house-construction of the Šambioa and then only in smaller 351 364 dimensions, without any particular care in the construction. Since all the scraps are simply strewn on the ground, the refuse gradually [136] becomes unbearable. The vermin multiplying in large numbers, especially the sand fleas, finally force them to abandon the place. 342 In the rainy season the Karayahi move into stronger, buriti-leaf [361] covered, open ranchos on the high bank, which do not in other respects differ in form from those customary among the Brazilian population.

/13/ The "summer huts" of the Šambioa are very much more [184] carefully and neatly built. Here the greater diligence, industriousness, and the comfortable well-being of the free son of the wilderness are manifest, in contrast to his "tame" tribal brother vegetating in oppressive conditions and dependent on civilization. [361] Not in disorder, but in long rows, forming real streets, these houses with their impeccable cleanliness make an uncommonly friendly and comfortable impression (Pl. IV /see p. 106/, 1, and Pl. V /see p. 107/).

621 In the first Šambioa village we counted 60 huts, in the second 30, in the third 45, and in the fourth 90, each of which is inhabited by one or two families.

The individual villages are distinguished by special names.

342 The basic form of the house is rectangular; the narrow side with the door faces the street. The frame consists of three or four [335] flexible poles on each side carried over forked supports and held together with those on the opposite side by means of cipos, thus /Fig. 3 appears here/ forming a boat-like, arched roof, which is further supported by some vertical poles set in the ground in the long direction (Fig. 3 /see p. 22 /). These, as well as the forked supports, are connected with one another by as many strong horizontal poles as are necessary. Thin laths are placed lengthwise [824] and parallel to one another on the outside over the ribs of the roof and serve as supports for the strong pinnate leaves of the uaguassú palm (Attalea spectabilis), which, in several layers, form a fairly waterproof roof. Their leaf pinnae are also entwined with one another into a very solid plaited work. These plaitings serve

/194 cont./

1. (cont.)
the river in order to make exchanges, and that there is now a Karajá boy among the Kayapó and a Kayapó boy among the Karajá for the purpose of learning the other language and later using it at home, probably refer to these efforts.

The feuds, therefore, continue to this day, and even today women and children are abducted by both sides. Thus, the Šambioá are in constant strife with the Kayapó, the Karajá with the Tapirapé, and the Šavajé with the Canoeiros. Among the Šambioá Ehrenreich found many Kayapó women who are used as prostitutes by the tribe. The same is true of the Tapirapé women among the Karajá. In 1908 their number was small: in the south horde there was one girl, in the north horde three women, a girl, and two boys. These Tapirapé seem not to have exerted any cultural, linguistic, or physical influence, whereas the cultural influence of the Tapirapé on the Karajá in former times must have been very strong, especially at the mouth of the Tapirapé, there was a great number of objects which were not seen in any other Karajá village and which appeared to be foreign.

3. House and Village.

The house (hãtŏ) is built in different ways, depending on the season of the year (dry season, rainy season).

The framework of the dry-season house consists of three arches, one behind the other, each made out of two sticks tied together at the top with bast. Palm fronds serve as covering: the pinnae are bent over to one side; two such fronds are then placed one on top of the other and tied together at the ribs. These fronds are then fastened to the arches from below in such a way that the upper ones cover the lower ones somewhat. The ridge is not finished off; it is not specially covered. About 15 centimeters below the ridge, on either side, a pole is tied parallel to it on the leaf covering (see Pl. 39). These simple huts are about three meters long, two meters wide, and one and a half meters high.

/194 cont./

342 I myself did not see the rainy-season huts. In October /195/ (beginning of the rainy season) the Karajá occupied, on the sand-banks, a hut form differing from the dry-season type; according to their statements, they build their houses on the high banks from November to March in the same way as this transitional type. The chief difference in contrast to the dry-season house is that the two open narrow sides are each closed off by a round structure projecting out about one meter, in each of which a small opening permits entrance (Pl. 40, Ill. 1). The manner in which the round structures are built is shown in Ill. 2 of Plate 40. They are covered in the same way as the rest of the house. Apparently they serve to prevent rain from entering from the side.

● [335] By far the majority of these closed huts showed a second difference: they were once again as long; the framework thus consisted of six arches (1). The long houses, /Ill. 18 appears here/

[113] 1. Such long huts with a low entrance on the front side are already mentioned by Villa Souza Real in 1792 from among the Šambioá. Rev. trim., Vol. 11, p. 430.

closed on both sides, naturally afford far greater protection from rain and at the same time to a greater number of persons than, say, two short huts (Pl. 32, Ill. 1).

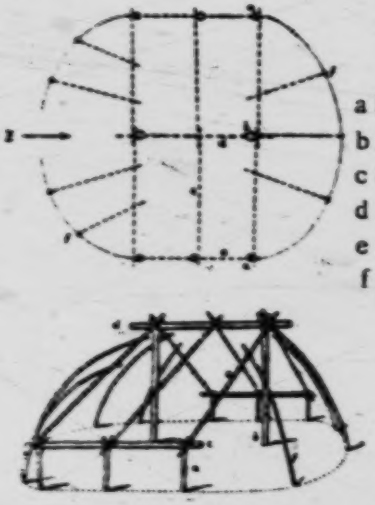
The entrances are fashioned differently: at the beginning and end of the rainy season, only two-thirds of the rounding is covered on the side, and the last third is left free as an entrance (Pl. 39); at the time of the heavy rains, however, the entire rounding is covered, except for a low entrance in the center (Pl. 32, Ill. 2). In the transition periods all possible variations occur: short house with a round structure, long house open on both sides, etc.

342 184 177 In the southernmost villages, near Schischá and São José, there were houses which deviated considerably from this method of construction; they represented a mixed type from the building method of the Šavajé and Brazilians. They look very rancho-like.

[335] The side walls are formed by three vertical posts about one meter

/195 cont./

high, in the forks of each of which rests a longitudinal beam. In the center of each of the two narrow sides stands a post about three meters high; a ridge beam is laid across the two of them. In most cases a second longitudinal beam at half the height also connects them. From the ridge beam to the side longitudinal beam three rafters run down on either side. /196/ The entrances are closed by round structures. The covering corresponds to that



Ill. 18.
Ground plan and framework of the short hut of the mixed type. Karajá.

of the other houses. This therefore produces vertical walls, and wall and roof are separate from each other (framework and ground plan, Ill. 18; covered house, Pl. 40, Ill. 3). Sometimes double houses are built in this way. Such huts are considerably higher and roomier, and the round structures project out farther, up to two meters (Ill. 19). /Ills. 19 and 20 appear here./ These houses were originally taken over from the Šavajé; one can, however, easily trace how the Šavajé house changed here under Brazilian influence into this mixed house.

[TEXT CONTINUES ON P 76]

/196 cont./

342 The unaffected Šavajé house is shown in the ground plan and
335 cross-section in Ill. 20. Characteristic are: two ridge uprights, over them the ridge beam, a second longitudinal beam at two-thirds of the height; three side uprights on either side, and over them /197/ side crossbeams. The rafters are led down from the ridge beam over the side crossbeams to the floor and fastened to the floor itself. The roundings are each supported by six low uprights, the three of each of the two sets are connected by cross-beams over which the rounding's roof-beams run down to the ground from the first and third arch. Thus, sides and rounding are supported from the inside by uprights with crossbeams. The entrances are in the roundings. These houses are 20-25 meters long, 12-15 meters wide, 3-4 meters high.

342 In Schischá at the end of October I came across the house
335 of an immigrant Šavajé family; it was already altered (ground
177 plan and cross-section, Ill. 21; covered, Pl. 40, Ill. 4). First of all it was a double house; its layout was identical with that of the Karajá house (Ill. 19). The difference was /Ill. 21 appears here/ that in front of each of the side support-beams a low, free-standing wall post had been rammed into the ground; to these wall posts, which were not connected by crossbeams, the wall covering was fastened. Thus, the separation into roof and wall had already occurred here; the wall supports were retained, and they became side support-beams. With regard to the round structures the layout is already simpler in Karajá fashion. In the mixed houses of the Karajá, these wall posts have disappeared; the covering is fastened to the side support-beams themselves. Thus, we have here before us the process of the development of the Šavajé house into the rancho; one need only omit the round structures in order to have a genuine Brazilian rancho structure. I actually saw such a house among the boatbuilders of Schischá on my downstream journey.

162 /198/ The assumption that the inhabitants of the southern-most villages of the south horde are mixed with Šavajé (see above: "Size" and "Number" /see pp. 46 and 67/) thereby gains additional support.

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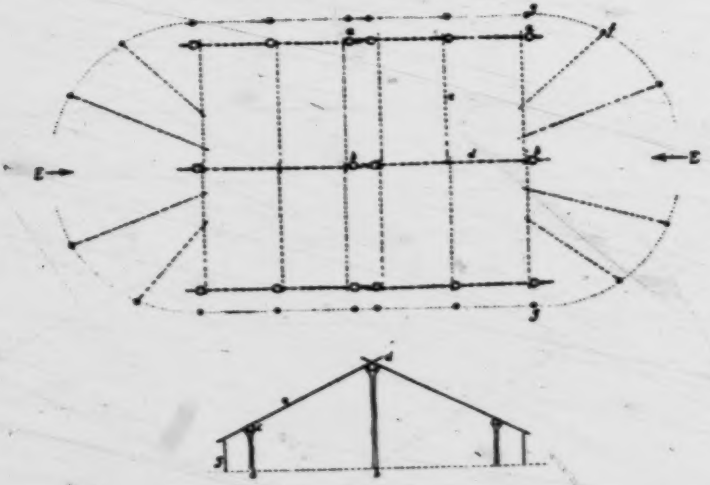
a Side uprights
b Ridge uprights
c Side supporting beam
d Ridge beam
e Rafters
f Rounding sticks
g Wall supports



Ill. 21.
Ground plan and cross-section of the long hut of the mixed type. Šavajé in Schischá.

[335] [341] That this influence actually acted in this way, and that these houses are not, say, ranchos taken over from the Brazilians and simply provided with round structures, is first of all shown by the example of the Šavaje, who are acquainted with the ridge beam and upright construction, and then by the fact that the mask houses of the Karajá of the south horde and those of the Šavajé have a ridge beam which is fastened at the top to the three arches. If we add, as is shown in Ill. 3 in Ehrenreich, "Beiträge," p. 13, that the houses of the Šambioá resemble those of the Šavajé, then the huts